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EXAMINER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/517,549	ITO ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Brian J. Gillis	2441	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>13 April 2009</u>.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL.**   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>47-92</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>47-92</u> is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on <u>07 December 2004</u> is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☒ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

        1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

        2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

        3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set

forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this

application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set

forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action

has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on March

13, 2009 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of

the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of

the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein

were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation

under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was

not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to

consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g)

prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 47-51, 58-64, 70-74, and 81-87 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as

being unpatentable over Shoff et al (US Patent #6,240,555) in view of Klee et al (US

PGPUB US2004/0117280).

Claim 47 discloses an information access system capable of distributing program

meta information and a content with an interrelation established therebetween, the

information access system comprising: storage means for storing program meta

information and content meta information within an information distribution device,

wherein the content meta information is updated in real time; transmission means for

transmitting the program meta information and a meta information reference ID from the

information distribution device to an information reception device; reception means for

receiving the program meta information and the meta information reference ID from the

information distribution device; request means for requesting content meta information

to the information distribution device based on the meta information reference ID

received by the reception means; distribution means for distributing the content meta

information to the information reception device in response to the request made by the

request means; and display means for displaying the content meta information acquired

from the information distribution device, wherein the content meta information acquired,

based on the meta information reference ID, is a latest content meta information. Shoff

et al teaches transmitting the episode program guide information with pointers to the

viewer computing unit (column 5, line 61 – column 6, line 6 and column 7, lines 1-8), the

viewer computing device received the episode information and pointers (column 7, lines

1-8), additional related information is retrieved using the pointer (column 8, line 56 -

column 9, line 8 and column 9, lines 20-29), the viewer computing unit receives the data

which is distributed from a headend or an independent service provider (column 7, lines

51-60), the viewer computing unit displays the requested information (column 7, lines 9-

18 and column 10, lines 34-43). It fails to teach storage means for storing program

meta information and content meta information within an information distribution device,

wherein the content meta information is updated in real time and wherein the content

meta information acquired, based on the meta information reference ID, is a latest

content meta information. Klee et al teaches an application server or information

distribution device receives and stores the data and assembles the data into a

document to be distributed to a web server (paragraph 49), and acquired content meta

data is obtained by referring to the document reference ID in and the obtained data is

the current or latest information (paragraphs 47 and 48).

Shoff et al and Klee et al are analogous art because they are both related to

dynamic data retrieval.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary

skill in the art to use the data retrieval feature in Klee et al with the system in Shoff et al

because requested content data is enabled to be updated and changed instantaneously

(Klee, paragraph 48).

Claim 48 discloses the information access system according to claim 47, wherein

the reception means receives the program meta information and the meta information

reference ID over a network. Shoff et al further teaches the viewer computing unit

receives the data over a network (column 4, lines 43-55).

Claim 49 discloses the information access system according to claim 47, wherein the reception means receives the program meta information and the meta information reference ID over a broadcast wave. Shoff et al further teaches the viewer computing unit receives the data wirelessly (column 4, lines 43-55).

Claim 50 discloses the information access system according to claim 47, wherein the content meta information received based on the meta information reference ID includes address information of an entity of the content. Shoff et al further teaches the pointers refer to the location of video data (column 5, line 61- column 6, line 6).

Claim 51 discloses the information access system according to claim 50, further comprising first content access means for making an access to the content based on the address information of the entity of the content. Shoff et al further teaches the data is retrieved using the information in the pointer (column 8, line 56 – column 9, line 8, and column 9, lines 20-29).

Claim 58 discloses an information distribution device capable of distributing program meta information and a content with an interrelation established therebetween, the information distribution device comprising: storage means for storing program meta information and content meta information wherein the content meta information is updated in real time; transmission means for transmitting the program meta information and a meta information reference ID to an information reception device; reception means for receiving a request for content meta information from the information reception device based on the meta information reference ID; and transmission means for transmitting the content meta information to the information reception device based

on the meta information reference ID. Shoff et al teaches transmitting the episode
program guide information with pointers to the viewer computing unit (column 5, line 61
– column 6, line 6 and column 7, lines 1-8), a request for the extra data based on the
pointer information is transmitted (column 8, line 56 - column 9, line 8, and column 9,
lines 20-29), and the viewer computing unit receives the data which is distributed from a
headend or an independent service provider (column 7, lines 51-60). It fails to teach
storage means for storing program meta information and content meta information
wherein the content meta information is updated in real time. Klee et al teaches an
application server or information distribution device receives and stores the data and
assembles the data into a document to be distributed to a web server (paragraph 49),
and acquired content meta data is obtained by referring to the document reference ID in
and the obtained data is the current or latest information (paragraphs 47 and 48).

Shoff et al and Klee et al are analogous art because they are both related to
dynamic data retrieval.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary
skill in the art to use the data retrieval feature in Klee et al with the system in Shoff et al
because requested content data is enabled to be updated and changed instantaneously
(Klee, paragraph 48).

Claim 59 discloses the information distribution device according to claim 58,
wherein the transmission means transmits the program information and the meta
information reference ID over a network. Shoff et al further teaches the viewer
computing unit receives the data over a network (column 4, lines 43-55).

Claim 60 discloses the information distribution device according to claim 58, wherein the transmission means transmits the program information and the meta information reference ID over a broadcast wave. Shoff et al further teaches the viewer computing unit receives the data wirelessly (column 4, lines 43-55).

Claim 61 discloses an information access device comprising: reception means for receiving program meta information and a meta information reference ID; request means for requesting content meta information based on the meta information reference ID; and display means for displaying the content meta information after reception, wherein the content meta information received, based on the meta information reference ID, is a latest content meta information. Shoff et al teaches the viewer computing device received the episode information and pointers (column 7, lines 1-8), additional related information is retrieved using the pointer (column 8, line 56 - column 9, line 8 and column 9, lines 20-29), and the viewer computing unit displays the requested information (column 7, lines 9-18 and column 10, lines 34-43). It fails to teach the content meta information received is a latest content meta information. Klee et al teaches acquired content meta data is obtained by referring to the document reference ID in and the obtained data is the current or latest information (paragraphs 47 and 48).

Shoff et al and Klee et al are analogous art because they are both related to dynamic data retrieval.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the data retrieval feature in Klee et al with the system in Shoff et al

because requested content data is enabled to be updated and changed instantaneously
(Klee, paragraph 48).

Claim 62 discloses the information access device according to claim 61, the
wherein reception means receives the program meta information and the meta
information reference ID over a network. Shoff et al further teaches the viewer
computing unit receives the data over a network (column 4, lines 43-55).

Claim 63 discloses the information access device according to claim 61, wherein
the reception means receives the program meta information and the meta information
reference ID over a broadcast wave. Shoff et al further teaches the viewer computing
unit receives the data wirelessly (column 4, lines 43-55).

Claim 64 discloses the information access device according to claim 61, further
comprising first content access means for making an access to address information of
an entity of a content included in the content meta information. Shoff et al further
teaches the data is retrieved using the information in the pointer (column 8, line 56 –
column 9, line 8, and column 9, lines 20-29).

Claim 70 discloses an information access method capable of distributing program
meta information and a content with an interrelation established therebetween, the
information access method comprising: storing program meta information and content
meta information within an information distribution device, wherein the content meta
information is updated in real time; transmitting the program meta information and a
meta information reference ID from the information distribution device to an information
reception device; receiving the program meta information and the meta information

reference ID from the information distribution device; requesting content meta information to the information distribution device based on the received meta information reference ID; distributing the content meta information to the information reception device; and displaying the content meta information acquired from the information distribution device, wherein the content meta information acquired, based on the meta information reference ID, is a latest content meta information. Shoff et al teaches transmitting the episode program guide information with pointers to the viewer computing unit (column 5, line 61 – column 6, line 6 and column 7, lines 1-8), the viewer computing device received the episode information and pointers (column 7, lines 1-8), additional related information is retrieved using the pointer (column 8, line 56 - column 9, line 8 and column 9, lines 20-29), the viewer computing unit receives the data which is distributed from a headend or an independent service provider (column 7, lines 51-60), the viewer computing unit displays the requested information (column 7, lines 9-18 and column 10, lines 34-43). It fails to teach storing program meta information and content meta information within an information distribution device, wherein the content meta information is updated in real time and wherein the content meta information acquired, based on the meta information reference ID, is a latest content meta information. Klee et al teaches an application server or information distribution device receives and stores the data and assembles the data into a document to be distributed to a web server (paragraph 49), and acquired content meta data is obtained by referring to the document reference ID in and the obtained data is the current or latest information (paragraphs 47 and 48).

Shoff et al and Klee et al are analogous art because they are both related to dynamic data retrieval.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the data retrieval feature in Klee et al with the system in Shoff et al because requested content data is enabled to be updated and changed instantaneously (Klee, paragraph 48).

Claim 71 discloses the information access method according to claim 70, wherein the program meta information and the meta information reference ID are received over a network. Shoff et al further teaches the viewer computing unit receives the data over a network (column 4, lines 43-55).

Claim 72 discloses the information access method according to claim 70, wherein the program meta information and the meta information reference ID are received over a broadcast wave. Shoff et al further teaches the viewer computing unit receives the data wirelessly (column 4, lines 43-55).

Claim 73 discloses the information access method according to claim 70, wherein the content meta information received based on the meta information reference ID includes address information of an entity of the content. Shoff et al further teaches the pointers refer to the location of video data (column 5, line 61- column 6, line 6).

Claim 74 discloses the information access method according to claim 73, wherein the content is accessed based on the address information of the entity of the content. Shoff et al further teaches the data is retrieved using the information in the pointer (column 8, line 56 – column 9, line 8, and column 9, lines 20-29).

Claim 81 discloses an information distribution method comprising; storing program meta information and content meta information within an information distribution device, wherein the content meta information is updated in real time; transmitting program meta information and a meta information reference ID to an information reception device, receiving a request for content meta information from the information reception device based on the meta information reference ID; and transmitting the content meta information to the information reception device based on the meta information reference ID. Shoff et al teaches transmitting the episode program guide information with pointers to the viewer computing unit (column 5, line 61 – column 6, line 6 and column 7, lines 1-8), a request for the extra data based on the pointer information is transmitted (column 8, line 56 - column 9, line 8, and column 9, lines 20-29), the viewer computing unit receives the data which is distributed from a headend or an independent service provider (column 7, lines 51-60). It fails to teach storing program meta information and content meta information within an information distribution device, wherein the content meta information is updated in real time. Klee et al teaches an application server or information distribution device receives and stores the data and assembles the data into a document to be distributed to a web server (paragraph 49), and acquired content meta data is obtained by referring to the document reference ID in and the obtained data is the current or latest information (paragraphs 47 and 48).

Shoff et al and Klee et al are analogous art because they are both related to dynamic data retrieval.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the data retrieval feature in Klee et al with the system in Shoff et al because requested content data is enabled to be updated and changed instantaneously (Klee, paragraph 48).

Claim 82 discloses the information distribution method according to claim 81, wherein the program meta information and the meta information reference ID are transmitted over a network. Shoff et al further teaches the viewer computing unit receives the data over a network (column 4, lines 43-55).

Claim 83 discloses the information distribution method according to claim 81, wherein the program meta information and the meta information reference ID are transmitted over a broadcast wave. Shoff et al further teaches the viewer computing unit receives the data wirelessly (column 4, lines 43-55).

Claim 84 discloses an information access method comprising receiving program meta information and a meta information reference ID; requesting content meta information based on the meta information reference ID; and receiving and displaying the content meta information, wherein the content meta information received, based on the meta information reference ID, is a latest content meta information. Shoff et al teaches the viewer computing device received the episode information and pointers (column 7, lines 1-8), additional related information is retrieved using the pointer (column 8, line 56 - column 9, line 8 and column 9, lines 20-29), the viewer computing unit displays the requested information (column 7, lines 9-18 and column 10, lines 34-43).

It fails to teach the content meta information received, based on the meta information reference ID, is a latest content meta information. Klee et al teaches acquired content meta data is obtained by referring to the document reference ID in and the obtained data is the current or latest information (paragraphs 47 and 48).

Shoff et al and Klee et al are analogous art because they are both related to dynamic data retrieval.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the data retrieval feature in Klee et al with the system in Shoff et al because requested content data is enabled to be updated and changed instantaneously (Klee, paragraph 48).

Claim 85 discloses the information access method according to claim 84, wherein the program meta information and the meta information reference ID are received over a network. Shoff et al further teaches the viewer computing unit receives the data over a network (column 4, lines 43-55).

Claim 86 discloses the information access method according to claim 84, wherein the program meta information and the meta information reference ID are received over a broadcast wave. Shoff et al further teaches the viewer computing unit receives the data wirelessly (column 4, lines 43-55).

Claim 87 discloses the information access method according to claim 84, wherein address information of an entity of a content included in the content meta information is accessed. Shoff et al further teaches the data is retrieved using the

information in the pointer (column 8, line 56 – column 9, line 8, and column 9, lines 20-29).

Claims 52, 53, 65, 66, 75, 76, 88, and 89 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shoff et al (US Patent #6,240,555) in view of Klee et al (US PGPUB US2004/0117280) as applied to claims 51, 64, 74, and 87 above, and further in view of Goldthwaite et al (US Patent #7,363,591).

Claim 52 discloses the information access system according to claim 51, further comprising first analysis means for analyzing preference information from the content accessed by the first content access means. Shoff et al in view of Klee et al teaches the limitations of claim 51 as recited above. It fails to teach analyzing preference information from the content accessed by the first access means. Goldthwaite et al teaches analyzing access information to obtain preference information (column 4, lines 46-67).

Shoff et al in view of Klee et al and Goldthwaite et al are analogous art because they are both related to electronic program guide management.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the analysis feature in Goldthwaite et al with the system in Shoff et al in view of Klee et al because users are provided with other relevant information on demand (Goldthwaite, column 4, lines 46-67).

Claim 53 discloses the information access system according to claim 52, wherein the content is searched based on the preference information. Goldthwaite et al further

teaches choices are presented to a user based on a search using the user's

preferences (column 4, lines 46-67)).

Claim 65 discloses the information access device according to claim 64, further

comprising first analysis means for analyzing preference information derived by

accessing the address information of the entity of the content. Shoff et al in view of

Klee et al teaches the limitations of claim 64 as recited above. It fails to teach analyzing

preference information derived by accessing the address information of the entity of the

content. Goldthwaite et al teaches analyzing access information to obtain preference

information (column 4, lines 46-67).

Shoff et al in view of Klee et al and Goldthwaite et al are analogous art because

they are both related to electronic program guide management.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary

skill in the art to use the analysis feature in Goldthwaite et al with the system in Shoff et

al in view of Klee et al because users are provided with other relevant information on

demand (Goldthwaite, column 4, lines 46-67).

Claim 66 discloses the information access device according to claim 65, further

comprising search means for searching the content based on the preference

information. Goldthwaite et al further teaches choices are presented to a user based on

a search using the user's preferences (column 4, lines 46-67)).

Claim 75 discloses the information access method according to claim 74,

wherein preference information is analyzed from the accessed content. Shoff et al in

view of Klee et al teaches the limitations of claim 74 as recited above. It fails to teach

preference information is analyzed from the accessed content. Goldthwaite et al teaches analyzing access information to obtain preference information (column 4, lines 46-67).

Shoff et al in view of Klee et al and Goldthwaite et al are analogous art because they are both related to electronic program guide management.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the analysis feature in Goldthwaite et al with the system in Shoff et al in view of Klee et al because users are provided with other relevant information on demand (Goldthwaite, column 4, lines 46-67).

Claim 76 discloses the information access method according to claim 75, wherein the content is searched based on the preference information. Goldthwaite et al further teaches choices are presented to a user based on a search using the user's preferences (column 4, lines 46-67)).

Claim 88 discloses the information access method according to claim 87, wherein preference information derived by accessing the address information of the entity of the content is analyzed. Shoff et al in view of Klee et al teaches the limitations of claim 87 as recited above. It fails to teach preference information derived by accessing the address information of the entity of the content is analyzed. Goldthwaite et al teaches analyzing access information to obtain preference information (column 4, lines 46-67).

Shoff et al in view of Klee et al and Goldthwaite et al are analogous art because they are both related to electronic program guide management.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the analysis feature in Goldthwaite et al with the system in Shoff et al in view of Klee et al because users are provided with other relevant information on demand (Goldthwaite, column 4, lines 46-67).

Claim 89 discloses the information access method according to claim 88, wherein the content is searched based on the preference information. Goldthwaite et al further teaches choices are presented to a user based on a search using the user's preferences (column 4, lines 46-67).

Claims 54, 55, 67, 77, 78, and 90 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shoff et al (US Patent #6,240,555) in view of Klee et al (US PGPUB US2004/0117280) as applied to claims 47, 61, 70, and 84 above, and further in view of Beach et al (US PGPUB US2003/0014753).

Claim 54 discloses the information access system according to claim 47, wherein the content meta information is set with a keyword related to a program. Shoff et al in view of Klee et al teaches the limitations of claim 47 as recited above. It fails to teach the content meta information is set with a keyword related to a program. Beach et al teaches the meta information has keywords which are related to the program information (paragraph 23).

Shoff et al in view of Klee et al and Beach et al are analogous art because they are both related to episode program guide managing.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the keyword feature in Beach et al with the system in Shoff et al in

view of Klee et al because maximum serviceability is provided to the system's users
(Beach, paragraph 24).

Claim 55 discloses the information access system according to claim 54, further
comprising second content access means for making an access to the content related
to the keyword based on the keyword. Beach et al further teaches a search based on
keywords is provided (paragraph 24).

Claim 67 discloses the information access device according to claim 61, further
comprising second content access means for making an access to content based on a
keyword relating to the content included in the content meta information. Shoff et al in
view of Klee et al teaches the limitations of claim 61 as recited above. It fails to teach
making an access to a content based on a keyword relating to the content included in
the content meta information. Beach et al teaches the meta information has keywords
which are related to the program information (paragraph 23) and a search based on
keywords is provided (paragraph 24).

Shoff et al in view of Klee et al and Beach et al are analogous art because they
are both related to episode program guide managing.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary
skill in the art to use the keyword feature in Beach et al with the system in Shoff et al in
view of Klee et al because maximum serviceability is provided to the system's users
(Beach, paragraph 24).

Claim 77 discloses the information access method according to claim 70,
wherein the content meta information is set with a keyword related to a program. Shoff

et al in view of Klee et al teaches the limitations of claim 70 as recited above. It fails to teach the content meta information is set with a keyword related to a program. Beach et al teaches the meta information has keywords which are related to the program information (paragraph 23).

Shoff et al in view of Klee et al and Beach et al are analogous art because they are both related to episode program guide managing.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the keyword feature in Beach et al with the system in Shoff et al in view of Klee et al because maximum serviceability is provided to the system's users (Beach, paragraph 24).

Claim 78 discloses the information access method according to claim 77, wherein the content related to the keyword is searched based on the keyword. Beach et al further teaches a search based on keywords is provided (paragraph 24).

Claim 90 discloses the information access method according to claim 84, wherein content is accessed based on a keyword related to the content included in the content meta information. Shoff et al in view of Klee et al teaches the limitations of claim 84 as recited above. It fails to teach making an access to the content based on a keyword related to the content included in the content meta information. Beach et al teaches the meta information has keywords which are related to the program information (paragraph 23) and a search based on keywords is provided (paragraph 24).

Shoff et al in view of Klee et al and Beach et al are analogous art because they are both related to episode program guide managing.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the keyword feature in Beach et al with the system in Shoff et al in view of Klee et al because maximum serviceability is provided to the system's users (Beach, paragraph 24).

Claims 56, 68, 79, and 91 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shoff et al (US Patent #6,240,555) in view of Klee et al (US PGPUB US2004/0117280) in view of Beach et al (US PGPUB US2003/0014753) as applied to claims 55, 67, 78, and 90 above, and further in view of Shinkawa et al (US PGPUB US2001/0027557).

Claim 56 discloses the information access system according to claim 55, further comprising second analysis means for analyzing preference information from the content found by the search means based on the keyword. Shoff et al in view of Klee et al in view of Beach et al teaches the limitations of claim 55 as recited above. It fails to teach analyzing preference information from the content found by the search means based on the keyword. Shinkawa et al teaches keyword search information is stored for future searches (paragraph 28).

Shoff et al in view of Klee et al in view of Beach et al and Shinkawa et al are analogous art because they are both related to episode program guide managing.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the search storing feature in Shinkawa et al with the system in

Shoff et al in view of Klee et al in view of Beach et al because a viewer is able to find
information they want quickly and easily (Shinkawa, paragraph 29).

Claim 68 discloses the information access device according to claim 67, further
comprising second analysis means for analyzing preference information of the content
accessed based on the keyword. Shoff et al in view of Klee et al in view of Beach et al
teaches the limitations of claim 67 as recited above. It fails to teach analyzing
preference information of the content accessed based on the keyword. Shinkawa et al
teaches keyword search information is stored for future searches (paragraph 28).

Shoff et al in view of Klee et al in view of Beach et al and Shinkawa et al are
analogous art because they are both related to episode program guide managing.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary
skill in the art to use the search storing feature in Shinkawa et al with the system in
Shoff et al in view of Klee et al in view of Beach et al because a viewer is able to find
information they want quickly and easily (Shinkawa, paragraph 29).

Claim 79 discloses the information access method according to claim 78,
wherein preference information is analyzed from the content found based on the
keyword. Shoff et al in view of Klee et al in view of Beach et al teaches the limitations of
claim 78 as recited above. It fails to teach preference information is analyzed from the
content found based on the keyword. Shinkawa et al teaches keyword search
information is stored for future searches (paragraph 28).

Shoff et al in view of Klee et al in view of Beach et al and Shinkawa et al are
analogous art because they are both related to episode program guide managing.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the search storing feature in Shinkawa et al with the system in Shoff et al in view of Klee et al in view of Beach et al because a viewer is able to find information they want quickly and easily (Shinkawa, paragraph 29).

Claim 91 discloses the information access method according to claim 90, wherein preference information of the content accessed based on the keyword is analyzed. Shoff et al in view of Klee et al in view of Beach et al teaches the limitations of claim 90 as recited above. It fails to teach preference information of the content accessed based on the keyword is analyzed. Shinkawa et al teaches keyword search information is stored for future searches (paragraph 28).

Shoff et al in view of Klee et al in view of Beach et al and Shinkawa et al are analogous art because they are both related to episode program guide managing.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the search storing feature in Shinkawa et al with the system in Shoff et al in view of Klee et al in view of Beach et al because a viewer is able to find information they want quickly and easily (Shinkawa, paragraph 29).

Claims 57, 69, 80, and 92 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shoff et al (US Patent #6,240,555) in view of Klee et al (US PGPUB US2004/0117280) in view of Beach et al (US PGPUB US2003/0014753) in view of Shinkawa et al (US PGPUB US2001/0027557) as applied to claims 56, 68, 79, and 91 above, and further in view of Heuvelman (US PGPUB US2003/0126600).

Claim 57 discloses the information access system according to claim 56, wherein the search means further comprises preference search means for searching the content based on the preference information. Shoff et al in view of Klee et al in view of Beach et al in view of Shinkawa et al teaches the limitations of claim 56 as recited above. It fails to teach the search means further comprises preference search means for searching the content based on the preference information. Heuvelman teaches searching for programs based on previously stored user preferences (paragraphs 63 and 64).

Shoff et al in view of Klee et al in view of Beach et al in view of Shinkawa et al and Heuvelman are analogous art because they are both related to episode program guide managing.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the search feature in Heuvelman with the system in Shoff et al in view of Klee et al in view of Beach et al in view of Shinkawa et al because user control of program selections increases and becomes user-friendly (Heuvelman, paragraph 4).

Claim 69 discloses the information access device according to claim 68, further comprising preference search means for searching the content based on the preference information. Shoff et al in view of Klee et al in view of Beach et al in view of Shinkawa et al teaches the limitations of claim 68 as recited above. It fails to teach the search means further comprises preference search means for searching the content based on the preference information. Heuvelman teaches searching for programs based on previously stored user preferences (paragraphs 63 and 64).

Shoff et al in view of Klee et al in view of Beach et al in view of Shinkawa et al and Heuvelman are analogous art because they are both related to episode program guide managing.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the search feature in Heuvelman with the system in Shoff et al in view of Klee et al in view of Beach et al in view of Shinkawa et al because user control of program selections increases and becomes user-friendly (Heuvelman, paragraph 4).

Claim 80 discloses the information access method according to claim 79, wherein the content is searched based on the preference information. Shoff et al in view of Klee et al in view of Beach et al in view of Shinkawa et al teaches the limitations of claim 79 as recited above. It fails to teach the content is searched based on the preference information. Heuvelman teaches searching for programs based on previously stored user preferences (paragraphs 63 and 64).

Shoff et al in view of Klee et al in view of Beach et al in view of Shinkawa et al and Heuvelman are analogous art because they are both related to episode program guide managing.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the search feature in Heuvelman with the system in Shoff et al in view of Klee et al in view of Beach et al in view of Shinkawa et al because user control of program selections increases and becomes user-friendly (Heuvelman, paragraph 4).

Claim 92 discloses the information access method according to claim 91, wherein the content is searched based on the preference information. Shoff et al in

view of Klee et al in view of Beach et al in view of Shinkawa et al teaches the limitations of claim 91 as recited above. It fails to teach the content is searched based on the preference information. Heuvelman teaches searching for programs based on previously stored user preferences (paragraphs 63 and 64).

Shoff et al in view of Klee et al in view of Beach et al in view of Shinkawa et al and Heuvelman are analogous art because they are both related to episode program guide managing.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the search feature in Heuvelman with the system in Shoff et al in view of Klee et al in view of Beach et al in view of Shinkawa et al because user control of program selections increases and becomes user-friendly (Heuvelman, paragraph 4).

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 47, 58, 61, 70, 81, and 84 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Brian J. Gillis whose telephone number is (571)272-7952. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 7:30-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Rupal Dharia can be reached on 571-272-3880. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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